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MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1995.

A Study Picture.

Did you observe the picture of Monument Avenue in The Times-Dispatch of Sunday? It was beautiful, but unluckly it was only a picture, and pictures may be made according to the fancy of the

The picture is true to nature up to a certain point. The Lee monument is there as a centre piece of noble art and artistic nobility. The pedestal of the Stuart monument at the entrance is in place, and it will not be long before the the mounted figure of the great cavalry Hader will adorn it. Beyond the Lee inonument, the site for the Davis monument has been prepared, and it will not be long before that spiendid memorial will greet the vision of those who walk end drive along the avenue. The grass plots and the shade trees on either side of the Lee monument are there. But the picture is not true to nature. It represents a broad avenue of uniform width from Lombardy street to the Equievard, with the Stuart monument at one end and the Fitz. Lee monument at the other. In point of fact, about the distance the avenue is contracted, and for the rest of the way towards the Boulevard is some fifty feet narrower than the section from Lombardy to that point, Moreever, we have it from the best authority that unless this serious defect is remed'ed, unless the avenue is widened and made of uniform breadth all the way terough, the Fitz. Lee monument will not be placed at the outer end as a companion piece to the Stuart monu-

Are we going to leave the avenue as it is and make it a sort of monument to our folly and parsimony? Or are we going to widen it and so secure the l'itz. Les monument, and give it the appearance of the picture as presented in the paper of yesterday? Let our citirens study the picture and then render their verdict.

Southern Man for President.

Some of our Southern contemporaries are so much in love with the primary plan that they are proposing it as neans of selecting the Democratic nomince for the presidency in 1908. The Chicago Chronicie had suggested that the South name a Southern Democrat the presidency next time. The Birmingham Age-Herald is willing, but says that it is hard, among so many good o make a selection, and so it proposes a national primary. It says:

proposes a national primary. It says:

Why not, then, start the Democratic campaign of 1908 in a way that will certainly render it historic, and that may be the forerunner of success at the polls in the following November? The national Democratic committee can do this by summoning to a grand national primary all who desire to support a ticket in opposition to privilege and big slush funds. Let a plurality decide, for in nearly all State elections that is the rule, and what is good in the States would be good in a national primary.

Such primaries are coming. They will be postponed to the latest possible date

Such primaries are coming. They will be postponed to the latest possible date in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, three boss-ruled States, in which the popular will has no more opportunity than it has in a South American republic. But despite the three machine States the primary is marching on, and the Democratic party can utilize it in 1608 strikingly and effectively. Will it do it?

The Macon Telegraph had already made a similar suggestion, and says that whether or not a national primary be ordered, the Southern Democrats should

So say we all. The party could not do worse, certainly, than it did with a New Yorker in 1994, and it may be that it remains for a Moses to rise up in the South to lead the party out of the wilder ness of complications into the promised

The Dangers of Immigration. The question of immigration is now receiving attention from many sources was the subject of one of the ablest and most entertaining papers read before the Farmers' National Congress in its tate session in Richmond. The paper was read by Mr. Robert DeC. Ward, of Cambridge, Mass., and he said, among other things, that our present law makes it possible for thousands of immigrants to land every year who are not likely to be a benefit, but an injury, who are weak and sickly, and who have come because they are inveighed into buying a passage ticket by a steamship agent, or given a ticket by a charitable society in order that they may become a charge ppon the United States rather than their home country. He added that if farmers regarded the welfare of their country instead of considering only their own

Gnancial gain, they would insist upon having none but honest, industrious, healthy and fit immigrants. Since this paper was read, we have

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received from Mr. J. H. Patton, assistant secretary of immigration of the Re-striction League of Boston, a letter which contains interesting statements bearing on this subject. In his letter Mr.

bearing on this subject. In his letter, Mr. Fatton says;

"According to the census of 1890, part 2, pages 169, 174 and 182, foreigners furnish one and a half times as many criminals, two-thirds times as many insane and three times as many paupers, as do native Americans." Summed up in another way, the alien population, which is only 1-1-3 per cent, of the total population, furnishes 12 per cent, of the inmates of our public, penal, reformatory and charitable institutions. Here' in Massachusetts, according to Senate report No. 20, 85 per cent, of the commitments to prisons in 1894 were of persons of foreign parentage. 30 per cent, being of foreign birth, while the proportion of the foreign born was 29 per cent, of the commonwealth.

or the toreign oorn was as per cent. of the total population of the Commonwealth.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle published in its issue of July 30th last the results of a canvass which it recently made of all the penal, reformatory and charitable institutions in the country. The results show that there are at least 46,000 allen inmates in such institutions. It costs 50 cents a day to maintain each of these, naking a total expenditure of \$5,000,000 annually. Ten thousand of these are convicts. The Eagle found that there were \$99 allens confined in institutions of the United States for murder, and that 230 of these were Italians. In addition to these, there were \$73 allens confined for attempts to commit murder, 130 of whom were, Italians.

Some of the Eagle's generalizations are worth mentioning. It states that the allens supported by the government outmumber the citizens in the ratio of their population 10 to 1. Of these the Eagle finds that "the heric race has the greatest percentage of criminals among the allens in this country. 30 per cent, of those confined in the various institutions being under detention for crime: the Sayle race ranks next, with 25 per cent.

being under detention for erime; the Slavie race ranks next, with 25 per cent.'

We have plenty of room in this land of the free for desirable immigrants, but there should be no place here for for-eigners who will be a hindrance, rather han a help. We do not want tramps. We do not want shiftless, lazy who come to sponge, rather than to work, and, above all, we do not want anarchists in the broadest use of that term. This subject has always beer of importance to the country at large it is now of special importance to the South, for it is manifest that the tide of immigration is turning in this direction. We of the South have been free from many of the social problems of the North, because we are a homogenious people, a people born to the land and saturated with the spirit of Democracy The South needs immigrants, but it does not want foreigners who cannot be affilstrife, who come to pull down, rather than to build up. We have never put commercialism above the weightler mat ters of good morals and good government, and we must not depart from our traditions. We must not encourage allens who will not fall into our ways A convention has been called by Southern Governors to meet at Chattanooga November 9th and 10th to consider this entire question, together with the question of quarantine, and it should be largely attended. We hope the State of Virginia and the ctty of Richmond will he well represented.

The Passing of the Dispensary.

A staff correspondent of the Washington Post is investigating the dispensary fight in South Carolina and comes to the conclusion that this pet scheme of Senator Tillman is domed. He says, moreover, that Senater Tillman's poli tical life is involved in the war that is now waging, and that while he is still the most popular man in the State in the class that numbers 65 per cent. of the population, the frenzy of his worshippers has subsided and that Tillman has the fight of his life on his hands. has the fight of his life on his hands. "South Carolina is in a ferment," says he, "and has been for practically thriteen years, ever since the dispensary law was whipped and spurred through the legislature. The crisis is now on, and the die will be cast, so far as Senator Tiliman is concerned, when he comes up for re-election next year. By that time, unless all signs fall, the State will have crippled, if not swept away, the dispensary system, and Tiliman will he compolled to ask for re-election in the face of having advocated a lost cause."

cause. The dispensary system has mal failure, except as a revenue pro-ducer. It has not checked the sale and consumption of whiskey, and that being the case, the State has necessarily found it a profitable venture. It has done the caust of temperance no good, but only harm. It has put a powerful weapon in the hands of politicians, and if charges be true it has corrupted almost every man who has had anything to do with it. The people are thoroughly disgusted with it, and from all appearances it will soon be blotted out.

In 1896 the constitution was amended o as to permit counties to vote for prohibition outright for the continuation the dispensary system, or for local option with certain dispensary regulalons attached.

tions attached.
"The Brice law," says the Post's correspondent, "provides for the holding of county elections in accordance with the constitution. Sixteen of the forty-two counties of South Carolina are now settling the liquor question to suit themselves. Five or six counties have already held elections, and every one of them has given a large majority for absolute prohibition. Senator Tillman went to one of these counties, Marion, where he was preceived with open arms, as he is almost received with open arms, as he is almos everywhere in South Carolina; and yet when the votes were counted, less than 300 were in favor of continuing the system which he established in 1892. His personal popularity was apparently great, but his old influence with the voters was lacking."

In the interest of temperance, good morals and good government we str hope that TPhrain's dispensary will be unanimously defeated and that the experiment will never be made by another Southern State.

It is a puzzle to many people why it is so hard to hang a man in the United States for murder. We believe that the cause is to be found in the commercial spirit of Americans, who set a higher value upon a live man than upon a dead man. When a man has been murdered, he is dead and gone; and there is no way of bringing him back to life. Therefore, the average American asks himself what good it will do to kill a live man as a punishment for the crime. He reasons that it will not help the dead man, and that it will take out of the world a man who may be valuable to his family

and to society. It is a curious sort of to discuss it just here, but we believe that it is responsible for the small number of legal executions.

Upon being asked what kind of government Norway would adopt, M. Loevland,

minister of foreign affairs, replied: "We shall have to choose between three kinds of republics-first, a monarchial republic, like France, where the president is virtually king, with a fixed term; second, an absolute republic like that of the United States, where the president is autocratic in power, third, a democratic republic like Switzerland. This last satisfies us best, and we shall undoubtedly adopt it."

The intimation that the President of the United States is autocratic in power will perhaps come as news to people in this country, from Mr. Roosevelt down,

this country, from Mr. Roosevelt down.

Democrats are going to vote as they think on November 7th, not as the boss thinks. Some are going to vote for Mr. Swanson, some for Judge Lewis, and every voter is going to decide for himself. If since the Democratic primary he has decided that it is for the best interest of his State, his home and his children to vote for Judge Lewis, he is going to do it. A primary can in no way bind a man-to vote the Democratic tiket the rest of his life or at any subsequent election.—Marian News (Republican).

In other words, Democrats who took a solemn pledge to support the nominees of be so "independent" as not to be bound by their obligation, but to brush it aside as a trifle light as air. So much for the Republican code of morais.

Better than dividends, says the Norfolk Landmark, is the following statement from the annual report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Rallivad Company; "The Chesapeake and Ohio did not kill a passenger during the entire year ending June 30, 1905." The Landmark is right. That is far better than dividends, and the statement should be written in letters of gold and exhibited from one end of the country to the other. Safety in rallroading is in importance paramount to all other consideraance paramount to all other considera-tions.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Very good. But the best of it is that the C. & O's fine service record was made in a year when its earnings broke the record. That shows all-round good management.

It is given out on good authority that the Treasury Department will shortly resume refunding operations. The actuating motives for this step are the per cent, bonds, in order to provide for the constantly growing national bank circulation, and the fact that two sets of United States bonds will mature within the next two years. By taking un some of these bonds and converting them into twos, the government will both begin the process of finally retiring all of the two issues, and will provide the further collateral required by the national banks. Mr. Chandler says that when the rall-

read lobbyists once get a shot at the rate regulation bill, what they will do it will be a plenty. If the magnates stand for this sort of thing, patriotic citizens can easily pay them back by not riding on their old trains. Walking is very beneficial to the human system

Being advised that the Korean Emperor has given his photograph to Miss Roosevelt, we venture to hope that it is a good likeness, and would respectfully suggest as, a return favor a solid silver chaving set and a jewel-studded slot

Constant Render-No, you were wrong, When Heart's paper went into a frenzied fervor over the murder mystery, your friend was quite correct in calling it a case of yellow fever. B wins the bet.

canteen, don't go around pronouncing it with an apostrophe before the t. You can be a staunch prohibitionist without making a nuisance of yourself.

Richmond, Ind., crowds forward to observe that she regards the outlook favorable for world-wide peace. Richmond. Va., expresses its gratification and sends thanks for the friendly tip.

Mr. Skidmore, of the Subway Tavern, announces that there will be no more council thirst pariors for him. He is of the firm opinion that licker is a sinner's

To put the finishing touch on their artangements for October 18th, couldn't the Recention Committee arrange to have p brown bear roaming at large in Capitol

Surgeon-General Suzuki, of the Japanese navy, says that he is a Christian, and everybody is ready to admit that

he certainly knew how to fight like one. The fact that those Los Angeles torreadors are to clothe their bulls in football suits, proves that unusually flerce and bloody sport is expected.

Then another difference between the life insurance pool-room and the ordinary bind is that the farmer never got raided

That New Orleans visit begins to look like a contest in will power between Roosevelt and Stegomyia.

Still, the reason a Republican is called a Republican, is that those are his sen-

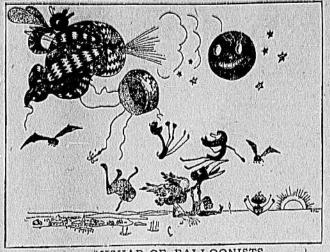
Politics and agriculture continue rove themselves splendid mixers.

Woman's Mission.

"How can we bring to the woman of to-day fullness of life and, how can we fit her for the largest opportunity of ser-vice?"

vice?"
That is a suggestive question, asked by a writer in Hatper's Magazine, and the answer is given in one line: "Train her for a home-maker."
Proceeding to the argument, the writer

1y=; "It is an answer backed up by solid casoning. Home building, as President "It is an answer backed up by solid reasoning. Home building, as President Roosevelt continually says, is the great need of the State to-day. The private home is the only public hope. Young men have schools of science, to fit them to build bridges, railroads, sky scrapers, and steamshipe. The science of building a home is more important of these things. The architecture of



MISHAP OF BALLOONISTS.

our homes needs radical improvement; their sanitation is often ignorantly bad; the sectence of food and body building, which is most important for men to fulfill their mission properly in this world, is not understood by one little house-keeper in a hundred—God pily them! Some knowledge of soil and gardening ought to be had by every woman in the world, yet there is not one out of a lundred who takes interest enough to read or study in order to make a perfect home. "The spending of the income economically and intelligently, which ought to be and is the woman's part, is forgotten or neglected, as the bargain counter rush, and the mounting sale of uscless finery, cheap and extravagant, prove to any one, who has eyes to see and who will admit to themselves!! Woman ought to be trained from her carlest days, in the sphere God intended her to remain, and instead of going so deep into so-cloogical problems, the college of today ought to study the simple canons of good breeding and teach every woman womanliness, which will bring her that fullness of life which she will get only by being more, not less, of a woman! This will only be done by training her to be a home-maker."

The People and the Constitution.

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The People and the Constitution of the Land of the Constitution of

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Partiy cloudy and slightly cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair, variable winds. Fastern Florida—Partiy cloudy Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh northeast to western Florida—Showers Monday; Western Florida—Showers Monday; North Carolina—Partiy cloudy Monday. North Carolina—Partiy cloudy Monday; slightly cooler in western portion; Tuesday, fair; variable winds.

South Carolina—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light east to southeast winds.

and Tuesday; light east to southeast winds.

Georgia—Fair Monday; slightly cooler in north portion; Tuesday, fair; light east winds.

Alabama—Partly cloudy Monday and showers in extreme south portion; slightly cooler in the interior; Tuesday, fair; variable winds.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Monday; showers in south portion; Tuesday, fair; light northeast to east winds.

Eastern Texas—Showers Monday; cooler in east and south portions; Tuesday, fair; light to fresh south winds on the coast.

coast.

Louisiana—Showers Monday; cooler in west portion; Tuesday, fair; light northeast to east winds.

Tennessee—Fair and somewhat cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair.

eriment. America points to her Constitution; for the true safeguards to the liberities of the people, the security of property, and the peace and happiness of the hone, the citizen of the United States points to the provisions for changing, amending and interpreting that Constitution, we the people of the United States, are only greater than the Constitution when acting in a constitution when acting in a constitution manner. Strict loyality to that sacred document has ever characterized the South and pre-eminant; in virginia, May it ever be so. If needed, we may agitate in the proper way for a change in the Constitutions, let us go to the court whose province it is to decide in such matters; but Virginia along under no circumstances that would not jutelfy her revolt against the Federal government is greater than the Constitution of the United States.

WILL MAJOR.

The State Fair.

The State Fair.

Editor of The Times Dispatch:
Sir,—When reading the giorious description of the Roanoka Fair in some, and thinking of the many good fairs that Richmond has had in days gone by which was the delight of the country people to come to town to wist (I having been one of them myself), it puzzles me to know (I haden of them myself), it puzzles me to know (I haden of them one of them to wist (I having been one of them myself), it puzzles me to know (I haden of prosperily and progress to the country of the country of

Richmond, Va., Sept. 30, 1905.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY October 2nd.

1629—Peter Berulle, a French bishop, distinguished for his learning and exemplary piety and virtues, died at the atter while performing mass.

1693—Charles Patin, a distinguished French physician, died at Padua. At the age of 14 he maintained a disputation for five hours in Greek and Latin, and took the degree of master of arts.

master of arts.

1724—Francis Timoleon de Cholsi, a
French ecclesiastic, died. He was
sent by the French government to
convert the Emperor of Slam, who expressed a wish to embrace Christianity.

Christianity.

1786—Augustus Keppel, a distinguished
British admiral, died. He accompanied Anson in his voyage round
the world.

1804—About one half of the adult population of England was formed into
volunteer corps to resist the expected invasion of Napoleon's army.

228-First railroud in United States. 1829—The first Sunday-school in Texas established at San Felipe.

1826-First appearance of Macready on

American stuge.

1841—James Fraser, the founder and publisher of Fraser's Magnzine, died, in London.

1842—William Ellery Channing, an eminent Unitarian preacher of Boston, died at Bennington, Vermont. He was born 1780, and ordained 1803 at the Federal Street Church.

at the Federal Street Church.

846—Benjamin Waterhouse, an eminent American botanist, died, aged

92. He completed his studies in Eurépe, and graduated at Leyden; on
his return home was elected to a
professorship in Harvard University.

sity. 854-The shores about the harbor of 4-The shores about the harbor of Vera Cruze was strewn with an immense number of dead fish, supposed to have been killed by the gas evolved in some submarine cruption.

874-The engagement of the then

1874—The engagement of the then Col.
Froderick Dent Grant and Ida Marie
Honore announced in Chicago.
1894—Little Rock, Ark., struck by a
cyclone, killing four persons, injuring thirty-four, and destroying \$1,000,000 worth of property.

1901—The Boer casualties in the attack
upon Forts Itala and Prospect are
stated to have reached 460.

1904—Russo-Japanese war; haval bat-

1904-Russo-Japanese war; haval bat-tle reported off Port Arthur; Jap-anese gunboat sunk; Russians try to recapture forts held by Japanese and regain water supply.

and regain water supply.

904—H. G. Davis writes an open letter accepting Democratic nomination for Vice-President; keynote was charge that Republican administration was guilty of extravagance and imperialism.

The Coming Flood of Gold.

The Coming Flood of Gold.

Will gold ultimately become too plentiful for use as money? Some persons think it will. The world's gold output was \$254,000,000 in 1900, \$262,000,000 in 1901, \$263,000,000 in 1903, \$355,000,000 in 1903, and \$350,000,000 in 1904. It will be \$400,000,000 in 1905. How do we know that the \$400,000,000 mark will be reached in 1905? Because the chief gold fields of the world are more productive thus far in 1905 than they were in 1904. Last year the United States led all the countries, with an output of \$80,000,000. This year we are breaking all the records for this country.

year we are breaking all the records for this country.

The world in 1905 is producing just twice as much gold as it yielded in 1806, when the Nebraskan, in the Chicago convention, started his little financial reign of terror. The 'scramble for gold among the nations' which he dwelt on then has ended. Every country in the world which offers the right sort of securify can get all the gold these days that it needs, except perhaps Russia, whose credit is hit hard by the Japanese war and by the menace of civic cataclysm. The Nebraskan's own country was more gold in 1905 than it can make war and by the menace of civio cata-clysm. The Nebraskan's own country has more gold in 1905 than it can make profitable use of, and is lending it to overy country which asks for it. Half a dozen countries have dropped silver since 1896 and have adopted the gold standard. Moxico did this in April, 1905. Every great nation in the world is on the gold basis to-day except China. Every small country is on the gold basis except half a dozen of the minor ones in Latin-America. Asia and Africa, which do not count in the world's af-fairs.—Leslie's Weekly.

Ye h'ae stown my heart awa'.
Frae mo it is gane—
It winna come back to me,
'Tis ever thine ain.

Ye can tak it, dear lasste, An' haud it w'' care, Nano liher shall e'er ha'e it, I want it na mair—

I am na wud about it, i Fir I am too aud, But canna cease loin' thee, An' winna graw cauld.

Let the young Birkle ha's thine; Mali: suited to thee. Dat aboon a' I loe you And shall fill I dee.

OF THE STUDENTS

President Alderman Makes an Address at the University

VERY GOOD FOOT-BALL TEAM

Rapid Strides Toward Developing a Most Successful One.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., October 1.
The first convocation of the students
and the faculty of the University of Virginia for the sent session 185k place last evening the Academic Building. The Hon, H. St. George Tuckcr, dean of the law school of George Washington University, was expected to address the assemblings, but illness prevented his presence. Dr. Paul B. Bar-ringer of the medical department, spoka bricily on the new things the student finds at the University of Virginia and also on phases of the honor system at

Dr. Alderman Speaks.

t is enforced there.

President Alderman, in his address, elso adverted to this system, to the fact that it's maintenance was due to the students in the main. The faculty and officers, he said, were also in tagrip, and had a duty to perform in maintaining its integrity. He made a gratifying report as to the attendance, the registration showing 675 students present. The largest number are distributed. registration showing 575 students present. The largest number are distributed in the South Atlantic and South Central States, with large scatterings in the North Atlantic division. The State of Virginia furnishes about 50 per cent. of the registration. Of the various departments, the oughneering shows the largest increase. The distribution of students indicates the national scope of the University.

indicates the national scope of the University.

Dr. Alderman said in conclusion:

"I welcome you who are old and you who are new to memberahlp in the University of Virginia, to its privileges, its dignities, for this day some of you become fellows and classmanes with a long line of illustrious men to all of its experiences. Right heartily do I assure of the sympathy and good will of those of us who are older in this society of scholars and masters.

SACRED TRUST.

"The Liversity of Virginia is a steat

"The University of Virginia is a great intellectual and spiritual concept, created in the past, sustained by patrolic service and entrusted as something sacred to us of the present, to be handed down greater than before. The supreme distinction of all of our lives to be members of its body and to serve its bright nds."

tinction of all of our lives to be members of its body and to serve its bright nds."

"After a year of residence here I want to praise certain qualities of the place, capacity to see and feel honor as a piritual value as the Greek felt beauty and the Hebrew righteousness, sanity, reason, aptness, ableness, courtesy. We are all to live together a year in a little democracy of effort and culture, of success and failure, as to conduct the theory, of the University of Virginia is a series of self-government, gentlemen.

NOBLE RESULTS.

"The working out of that theory has wrought some noble and interesting results, it has fostered truth speaking, sincerly, courtesy and integrity of mind and spirit. The easence of this theory is freedom and responsibility accept the noble theory and shall adhere to it proudly. It is not a meat for babes, it is food for the gods, its very daring and breadth and latitude may hring trouble to those who have not been made strong in such a school, but I know of no other way to breed men and citizens in a Deocracy."

Dr. Alderman's inapiring address was greeted with the enthusiasm which the new president never fails to arouse in a student gathering. The audience fled cut. The first annual convocation was a thing of the past, and a long tep has been taken to bring about even closer unity among the student body.

Base-Ball Team Manager.

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Base-Ball Team Manager.

The advisory board of the General Athletic Association of the University of Virginia met last night and elected Mr. Fletcher Jordan, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. manager of the base-ball team of 1900. Mr. Jordan is a member of the gradualing medical class.

Mr. Spencer Bass, of Tarboro, N. C., was chosen manager of the track team, and Mr. John Lewis Crenshaw, of Grassland, Va., as his assistant. Mr. Banss was the capitain of last year's track team which smashed Virginia records in both field and track ovents. He is also a foot-ball player of note. In the con-

a foot-ball player of note. In the contest with the Carlisle Indians two years ago he made a fifty-yerd run.

Brae-ball "V's" for 1265 were awarded to the following men: White, Daniel, Adams, Graham, Chandlor, Council, Springer, Walker, Craeraft and Pollard. The board is considering the advisability of an eligibility code with Blacksburg and North Carolina similar to that which is in force with Georgetown.

For Successful Team.

For Successful Team.

which is in force with Georgetown.

For Successful Team.

Rapid strides towards developing a successful foot-ball team at the University of Virginia have been taken during the past week, and the prosent outlook is for a decidedly strong eleven. The scores made against Randolph-Macon and St. John's were satisfactory, but the players are a little sore over the touch down made yesterday by the Marylanders. The rooters had hoped that the team would not be scored on, at least until the Carlisle Indians were reached. Coach Cole still has four elevens working up and down tha gridiron. The men seem to be getting back into form and wind is not nearly so scarce as it was ten days ago. Dr. Baverly Pollard, quarterback on the Virginia team for the past two seasons, said to-day that a heavy team was not to be expected, but instead the college might safely count on a fast and winning team this year. The squad proves this assertion, for a careful look at the practice will show one that, while few heavy men are among them, the majority of the material is fest.

Showing Up Strong.

Showing Up Strong.

Randolph is still showing his usual form at quarter. Waples and Crawford are showing up strong in the back-field. The latter put up a star game against St. John's yesterday, getting in three or four 20-yard dashes. Hammond Johnson is doing fine work. Though hurt carly in yesterday's game, he pluckly kept at it, and once got away for a 4fayard run around the end. Capitaln Cooke, Haskell. Murphy and Daingerfield are showing up well in the line. Barry and Warren are hold in down the ends against all comers. Dabney, who played center against Pennsylvania last fell, is on the field again, and with his weight and speed ought to make good. He and Kollock are alternating at center. Dodson, notwithsteanding his injury of last week, is playing a strong half-back.